What Is Claimed Is:

1. A method for measuring an absolute steering angle of a steering shaft for a vehicle using a first rotatable body and a second rotatable body that rotate together with the steering shaft of the vehicle at a predetermined rotation ratio, respectively, the method comprising the steps of:

obtaining a Ψ_M' value by measuring a relative rotational angle Ψ' of the first rotatable body and obtaining a θ_M' value by measuring the relative rotational angle θ' of the second rotatable body by means of angle sensors whose measurement ranges are Ωs;

obtaining $\theta_C's$ by calculating a plurality of relative rotational angles $\theta's$ of the second rotatable body corresponding to the Ψ_M' value, using the relation between the relative rotational angle Ψ' of the first rotatable body and the relative rotational angle θ' of the second rotatable body;

obtaining a frequency i-value of the first rotatable body by comparing the plurality of $\theta_C's$ to the θ_M' value; and

obtaining an absolute steering angle $\Phi 1$ of the steering shaft based on the relation between Ψ and Φ, after the absolute rotational angle Ψ is obtained by using the i-value.

2. The method according to claim 1, further comprising the steps of: obtaining a present i-value comparing a previous Ψ_M' value to a present Ψ_M' value, obtaining a present value for the absolute rotational angle Ψ of the first rotatable body, and obtaining a present $\Phi 1$ value, which is a successive value of the $\Phi 1$ measurement, based on the relation between Ψ and Φ.

3. The method according to claim 1, further comprising the steps of:

obtaining a plurality of Ψ_C' values by calculating a plurality of Ψ'' values corresponding to the θ_M' value using the relation between the Ψ'' values and the θ' values;

obtaining a frequency j of the second rotatable body by comparing the plurality of Ψ_C' values to the Ψ_M' value;

obtaining an absolute steering angle $\Phi 2$ of the steering shaft based on the relation between θ and Φ, wherein the absolute rotational angle θ of the second rotatable body is obtained by using the j-value; and

obtaining the steering angle Φ of the steering shaft by taking the mean value of the $\Phi 1$ and the $\Phi 2$.

4. The method according to claim 3, further comprising the steps of:

obtaining a present i-value from a previous i-value after comparing a previous Ψ_M' value to a present Ψ_M' value, obtaining a present value for the absolute rotational angle Ψ from the obtained present i-value, and obtaining a present $\Phi 1$ value from a relation between Ψ and Φ;

obtaining a present j-value from a previous j-value after comparing a previous θ_M' value to a present θ_M' value, obtaining a present value for the absolute rotational angle θ from the obtained present j-value, and obtaining a present $\Phi 2$ value from a relation between θ and Φ; and

taking the mean value of the present $\Phi 1$ value and the present $\Phi 2$ value.

5. The method according to claim 4, wherein if a difference between the $\Phi 1$ value and the $\Phi 2$ value, $\Delta\Phi$, is greater than a predetermined value, further comprising the steps of:

reobtaining the i-value of the first rotatable body by comparing a plurality of θ_C' values to a θ_M' value, in which the plurality of θ_C' values are obtained by calculating a plurality of θ's corresponding to a Ψ_M' value based on the relation between the θ' and the Ψ';

reobtaining a j-value of a second rotatable body by comparing a plurality of Ψ_C' values to a Ψ_M' value, in which the plurality of Ψ_C' values are obtained by calculating a plurality of Ψ's corresponding to a θ_M' value based on the relation between the θ' and the Ψ'; and

taking the mean value of recalculated $\Phi 1$ and $\Phi 2$ values by using the reobtained i-value and the j-value.